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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
 FOR 1907.
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No. 15,316, 號六百三十五萬一第 日七初月四年三十三精光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1907. 六拜禮 號八十月五年七零九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER M NH.

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

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CORN PAINT.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE. HIGHLY
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 875 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. a2244



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Also for SALE.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [106]

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11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every hour.

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Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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It cleanses the teeth, sweetens the breath
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 39-2

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Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THIS EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses
with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous or unsigned communications
will be inserted.
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIEUX ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1907.

It may be most regrettable mental obtuseness that after pondering the remarks of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT we find ourselves unable to see how the conduct of the corrupt employees of the Hongkong Sanitary Board "drags the name of Englishman into the mire," or how it can be said to have "tarnished the national honour." As the offenders were not all English, Mr. MAY might more fittingly have employed the term "Briton," and even then there would scarcely be enough blushes to go round. It has not been to the public of Hongkong the painful shock and surprise that it seems to have been to Mr. MAY; and we do not hear of Englishmen or Britons in this Colony rushing to the various Consulates to register changes in their nationality. The corruption unearthed by the Commission had not been very deeply hidden before; its existence was more than suspected; any Hongkong lawyer with Chinese clients could, if he would, have given the Commission a great many pointers; and the prosecutions prior to the publication this week of the Report gave rise to all the discussion on that subject that there is likely to be. It was intelligently observed by the average commentator that blame attached less to the men who had thus forsaken a high standard of integrity than to the system or no-system which made such things possible and easy. That view of the matter, broadly, we endorse; and the conclusions of the Commission enable us to maintain that standpoint. It must seem

to many observers a little suspicious that in South Africa as well as in Hongkong such emphasis should be laid on the statement that corruption is practically confined to subordinates. It looks as if "the national honour" has to be whitewashed in sections. Reforms of system, however, would help us to dispense with this unsatisfactory way of treating the tarnished name. As Dr. PEARCE would say, it may make the place look cleaner, but it doesn't kill the germs. One of these days the methods of the London County Council staff will be exposed, and then the peccadilloes of the Hongkong Sanitary Board's servants will pale into comparative insignificance. If two shovels are required there, two dozen are ordered, two used, a dozen disposed of by subordinate employees, and the remaining (say) ten taken down Thames one day and dumped into the sea. If you happen to know the dumpers you can get lots of good things very cheap. This has been going on for years, or had been up to half a dozen years ago, and we have seen no notice of any change yet, except that the public was tired of the Council's "extravagance." There is little doubt that this sort of thing goes on wherever, as at Hongkong, public money is spent, as the Commission now tells us, without businesslike checks and supervision. It is useless, when the evil becomes too glaring to ignore, to weep about the tarnishing of the national honour. National fiddlesticks. The thing to do is to set about revising the system, or initiating methods that will reduce the temptations and mitigate the jeopardy of the Englishman's good name. This the members of the Commission, in their report, which we now feel entitled to describe as a monument of patient study and thoroughness, have essayed to do; and though we are not prepared yet to endorse all their suggestions, we regret very much to learn that their recommendations are being viewed with hostility to begin with, by the very officials who ought to be most anxious to help. When our readers have been put in possession of the complete report, as well as of Mr. SHELTON HOOPER's excellent historical review of Sanitary Administration, and some select testimony like the eminently sensible memorandum of the Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE, we must take the proposals and suggestions of the Commissioners in detail. At present the cake is too big to assimilate properly; it has to be treated Jack-Horner-wise. It is absolutely safe to say at once that the Commissioners leave no room for doubt of the need for a system that will emancipate the Colony from the autocraticisms, and fads, and wayward ways of officialdom. What little franchise the colonists have been given in the past has been sapped and undermined, and now is the time, with this Report as a weapon, to get matters readjusted. After all, officials are public servants, although we, and they, are apt to forget this in Hongkong.

M. Floc, the director of the Seicawel Observatory had, on May 10th, received promises from 120 ship captains to co-operate in his new scheme of transmitting storm warnings from district to district.

Messrs. D. T. Tull, H. Dewsbury, and J. S. Bay have joined the Volunteers, the first named being posted to Left Half No. 1 Company and the other two to Right Half No. 1 Company. Sergeant L. Murphy has been granted leave of absence.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, by an advertisement which appears to-day on page 4, invites any members of the community interested in the house-to-house cleansing operations of the Sanitary Board to witness the process to-day, and on Tuesday next.

Seventy-five thousand deaths from plague occurred in India during the week ending April 13th, 70,000 of these having taken place in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. The epidemic began in the Punjab in October 1897, and there have since been nearly a million and a half deaths from plague.

The late Mr. William H. Stewart, a partner in the firm of Lea and Perri, has left a fortune only a few sovereigns short of £130,000. That, with the £1,070,000 left by Mr. C. Wheby Lee, one of the same firm, adds a new chapter to the history of a firm whose fortunes were established on an old screw of paper. The Lord Sandys of the period, while getting a prescription dispensed at the shop of Messrs. Lea and Perri, chemists, in a small way of business at Worcester, thought himself of an old recipe which he had picked up during his travels in India. He gave it to the young man, who let it lie aside for some time before thinking anything about it. Then they experimented with a bottle, found that it was pleasant to the palate, and tried a few bottles on their customers. The sauce sold at once. It was advertised, and its fame made universally known, and the will of Mr. Stewart serves to remind us of the huge financial success of the gift freely given and received more out of complaisance to an aristocratic customer than from any hope that it was anything worth.

On Monday the V.R.C. enter their new site. A temporary masthead has been erected, and no time will be lost in starting operations for the erection of the permanent building. On Monday an informal opening ceremony is to take place.

A Japanese military mission was expected to arrive at Rouen on April 18. It consisted of General Nishi, Inspector-General of Military Instruction, with other Japanese Army officers, and they were to visit most of the military establishments there. As General Nishi is a General of Division, he was to be received with the military honours always paid to the Commander of an Army Corps. The mission was to be present at a field day of the local garrisons near Louviers, a small town 17 miles south of Rouen.

After a trial lasting six weeks, a Chicago jury has found the Standard Oil Company guilty of receiving rebates from the Chicago and Alton and other railway companies on 1,452 counts out of 1,903,441 counts having been thrown out. On this finding the maximum penalties under the Elkins Law amount to nearly \$30,000,000 (£25,000,000). The imposition of penalties has been withheld pending the hearing of a motion by the defence for the consolidation of the offences into one misdemeanour and for the imposition of a single fine to be fixed according to the discretionary power of the judge. The defendants have also moved for a new trial.

The Budget in brief.—Reduction of 3d. in the £ on all earned incomes up to £2,000. Where the income, both earned and unearned, does not exceed £2,000, the reduction to apply only to that portion which is earned. The penalties to be increased and the period of recovery extended in case of evasion. Extended returns to be required. English mode of collection to be levied up to the Scottish. Present scale of abatements to remain. Before the close of next session to lay the foundations of an old-age pension scheme. System of imperial taxation being handed over to local authorities, to be swept away. Local authorities to receive an equivalent from the consolidated fund. Death duties on estates above £150,000 to pay, if not exceeding £250,000, 7 per cent.; under £50,000, 8 per cent.; under £75,000, 9 per cent.; and under a million, 10 per cent.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening.—Overture....."Zampa".....Herald Vale....."My Memories".....Jaxone Selection....."Carmen".....Bizet (a) Song....."Letters of Gold".....Hutchinson Selection....."The Shop Girl".....Carryl Gavoit....."Phryne".....Hobby Suite....."Coppelin".....Delibes 1. March of the Bull. 2. Value of the Hours. 3. Dance of the Automatons. 4. Village Wedding. 5. Value of the Doll. 6. March of the Warriors. 7. Hungarian Dance. Two Step....."La Matronelle"....Bored Clerg DINNER MENU.—Hors-d'oeuvre—Caviare on Toast. Soup—Ox Tail. Fish—Boiled Fish and Anchovy Sauce. Entrees—Mutton Cutlets and Green Peas. Sweetbread à la Toulouse, Indian Corn and Butter Sauce. Curry—Dry, Joints, &c.—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Baked Potatoes, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Corned Ox Tongue and Caper Sauce, Cold Leicester Pie and Breadstuff Salad. Sweets—Carrot Pudding, Coffee Ice-Cream and Finger Cakes, Tipsey Cake, Cheese Biscuits. Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

We give here a description of the gold caskets (18 ct) mentioned in our London correspondence yesterday, as given to the colonial Premiers. Each is strikingly original in its bold conception and freedom of design, in the front of the Globe, surmounted by a finely-modelled figure of Britannia, as represented on the coins of the realm. The Globe contained the scroll of freedom of the City, and rests on a framework particularly graceful in character. The four supports are beautifully carved, their lower portions having the maple leaf and wheat, the floral emblem of Canada, entwined around them. Pendant from the frame, to which they are attached by artistic scroll, are four escutcheons, bearing the arms of four Colonies enamelled in proper colours. The Globe and frame stand upon an oval plateau of solid silver, richly gilt, rendered light and graceful by four supporting open arched, and on the plateau beneath the Globe appear the following inscription:—Presented, with the freedom of the City of London, to right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada by the corporation of London. Guildhall, E.C., 16th April, 1907. The finely modelled figures of lions flanking the casket and its supports are representative of the Power of Unity, as exemplified by the Union of the Mother Country and her Colonies. The reverse of the base has a background formed by the Union Jack and the Royal Standard both in enamel, with the full blazon of the arms of the City of London in the centre, the dragons being modelled in silver, and the shield, crest and motto enamelled in proper colours; while on the reverse appear the arms of Canada, and on the ornament above the recipient's monogram, which is thus associated with the arms of the Colony for which he acts. At each end of the plateau are given the arms of the two remaining Colonies. The casket described illustrates that presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as representative of Canada. The remaining six were presented to—The Hon. Alfred Deakin, Australia, The Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, K.C.M.G., New Zealand, The Hon. Leander Star Jameson, C.B., Cape Colony, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Bond, K.C.M.G., Newfoundland, The Hon. Frederick Robert Moor, Natal, General the Hon. Louis Botha, Transvaal. These were designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd, 112, Regent Street, London, W.

To the man in the street, no doubt, the salving of two-thirds of the White Star liner *Suvic* represents a notable achievement of mechanical skill; yet curiously enough the Liverpool Salvage Association had many date to work upon. In the autumn of 1898, in fact, its officers performed almost exactly the samefeat. The steamer *Milevance* went ashore, and on, at Cruden Scar, on the Ayrshire coast, and could not be refloated. Her length was less, of course, than that of the *Suvic*, being no more than 479 ft. Captains Batchelor and Pomeroy sent her into two parts at about 180ft from the bow, and the salved section of 280ft was safely towed to the Tyne, where the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company Limited built and fitted a new forward part. The problem of undertaking of the kind is, of course, the towing of the salved parts. The shipbuilding part is insignificant.

A curiosity of marine engineering is that the pioneers in current mechanical developments are nearly all old shipping companies, against whom the reproach of conservatism is frequently laid. The Allan Line and the Canard Company, for instance, share the honour of introducing the marine steam turbine to the Atlantic. Now, another old concern—Messrs. David MacBrayne, Ltd., of Glasgow—have taken up the internal combustion engine, and fitted it in a little vessel which is to be employed in the West Highland service. The engine is not large, but 109 ft 6 in by 19 ft by 16 ft 6 in represents notable progress from the motor-boat of the day. The engines are of the Griffon type, with cylinders of 11 in and 14 in diameter, and they are designed to use Scotch crude shale oil. The experiment, for the vessel is experimental, it being watched with interest by engineers. Shipbuilders are not, of course, absolutely ignorant as to the qualities of the motor. On the Tyne, in fact, exhaustive trials are proceeding with a cargo barge, which is fitted with Griffon oil engines, and reports from the North indicate that they are highly satisfactory. The propeller, of course, is the great difficulty, just as it is with the turbine, but so many experts are at work on the problem now that its solution cannot be long delayed.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

LONDON, May 15th.
The Chinese Minister has left London for Peking.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, May 15th.
The Austrian elections, conducted for the first time on the basis of universal suffrage, are noteworthy on account of the successes of the Socialists and the defeat of Pangermans.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

LONDON, May 15th.
Baron Komura has given a banquet and reception in honour of Prince Fushimi. It was among the most notable functions of the season. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present.

LONDON, May 15th.

Prince Fushimi has received the doctorate of law degrees at Cambridge where he also received a great ovation, and lunched in the Senate House. The University of Oxford will confer the Doctorate of Civil Law on the Prince, on the 21st inst.

RESULT OF THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, May 15th.
1. Acclaim.
2. Linacre.
3. Eastern.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SPAIN.

LONDON, May 15th.
Prince Arthur of Connaught will represent the King at the christening of the Crown Prince.

THE KING.

LONDON, May 15th.
King Edward will spend Whitsuntide at Lord Curzon's new seat, Regale Priory.

THE MINER'S STRIKE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, May 15th.
The strike of the white labourers on the Rand is not making much progress, a large proportion of the men refusing to join the strike.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LUSITANO SPORTS PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 17th May 1907.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Impartial" has

not been fortunate enough in selecting his "nom de plume" for his opinion is partial and his evidence incomplete.

I did most emphatically protest in public at the grand stand just as the prize was handed over to the wrong winner, and no notice whatever was taken by the Committee, and I did also write to them, and received no satisfaction; they still persisted in their error and challenged me and my colleagues to take any steps we liked; so there is no defence on behalf of the Committee, and I am glad they finally admitted their mistake but sorry of their persistence in it.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, Yours, etc.

O. F. R.

[Unless the Lusitano Sports Committee or

any one of its members desires to make answer, this correspondence is now closed.—ED.]

To the man in the street, no doubt, the salvaging of two-thirds of the White Star liner *Suvic* represents a notable achievement of mechanical skill; yet curiously enough the Liverpool Salvage Association had many date to work upon. In the autumn of 1898, in fact, its officers performed almost exactly the samefeat. The steamer *Milevance* went ashore, and on, at Cruden Scar, on the Ayrshire coast, and could not be refloated. Her length was less, of course, than that of the *Suvic*, being no more than 479 ft. Captains Batchelor and Pomeroy sent her into two parts at about 180ft from the bow, and the salved section of 280ft was safely towed to the Tyne, where the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company Limited built and fitted a new forward part. The problem of undertaking of the kind is, of course, the towing of the salved parts. The shipbuilding part is insignificant.

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Civil Service C.C. v. POLICE C.C. The following will represent the Civil Service Club against the Police C.C. on the former's Grounds today (Saturday) at 4 p.m. sharp:
W. H. Kelly R. Duncan
R. Foster C. H. Parkinson
M. McIver R. Hudson
L. E. Brett (skip.) I. A. Wheal (skip.)
P. R. Adams E. Badcock
A. Blower W. Fincher (skip.)
In the championship W. H. Kelly beat L. E. Brett by 21 points to 14.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday 17th May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISE JUDGE).

AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT.

The case in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., sued T. Lancelot Wyndham, doctor of medicine, for recovery of \$1,000, being damages for breach of agreement dated June 13th 1906, was mentioned.

Mr. O. D. Thomson, who appeared for the defendant, stated that he had received a telegram from his client at Singapore informing him that he did not know when he would be able to attend. In the circumstances suggested that the case stand over for two months in order to enable him to fix a convenient date.

Mr. Dixon, from Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, objected on behalf of the plaintiffs. His Honour ultimately adjourned the case for a month.

previous conquests, and as regards the Emperor himself he would endanger the safety of the Hohenzollern dynasty without any countervailing advantages. Therefore do not believe those diplomats who for the last twenty years have been hinting the danger signal with the sole object of persuading the world—that it is due to their ability that trouble has been averted. The intimates of the Marble Palace at Potsdam are fond of recalling, when amongst themselves, the words of the Kaiser with regard to the old Emperor whom he styled "the Great" in the course of a confidential conversation several years ago: "It is perfectly true, my grandfather has created the greatness and power of the empire; it was his mission to engage in war and to establish the unity of Germany. It is mine, I trust, to found works of peace," he added gravely. "it is my sincere wish that I may one day be called 'William the Pacific' but if this were to be known our enemies would think that the strength of the empire is declining and would take advantage of it to attack us. Our army must therefore be kept strong and menacing for it is thanks to the fear which it inspires that Germany is able to build up her commercial and industrial supremacy, the supreme aim of my life."

Then you do not believe in war? said I.

"I am sure that the German people do not desire it, and that the Emperor will not have recourse to it unless he considers himself threatened."

AND A CONSCIENTIOUS.

Wilhelm II. believes in his divine mission; by what course of mental reasoning he had attained this conviction it would be useless to enquire; he is firmly paraded of it, and that is essential. He believes that the nation requires a ruler, in which he is right, and that the members of his family were chosen by providence by virtue of their strength of mind, their love of the fatherland, their history and their real for the country's good to lead the nation to its supreme destiny. It is undoubtedly true that he conscientiously does whatever he considers to be his duty, and I have heard most extreme socialists admit this; they have frequently told me that they rejoice in having a man of his capacity for an adversary, that he is an extraordinary personality, the greatest perhaps that Germany has ever given birth to. The members of the more conservative parties assert with pride that all the other nations envy them their Kaiser.

He is a pure intellectual, little given to the pleasures of the table and as little as possible to other amusements; his every action is prompted by the wish to serve his people. All agree on that point; but, say the socialists, he takes a wrong view of matters; in order to prosper a nation no longer stands in need of monarchs who are the natural enemies of their free development. The majority of Germans, however, declare that the Hohenzollern rulers have made them what they are, that they are so little opposed to progress that to them are owing the state insurce laws, the charity legislation, public hygienic measures, and the high state of education, in all of which they consider themselves far in advance of other countries. Our Emperor is impulsive, most of those I have spoken to acknowledge it; when the spirit moves him he feels compelled to speak or act. He telegraphed to President Krüger to congratulate him on the speedy suppression of Jameson's raid, but when war actually broke out he held back and when the vanquished old leader asked for an interview he refused to grant the request. In telegraphing he obeyed his olivaceous instincts, in abstaining from all interference in the Anglo-Boer conflict he bowed to the force of circumstances. What could he have done to assist the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain? By receiving the President he would have risked embroiling his people with his powerful neighbour and all for nothing! "Believe me," said my fair informant, "he is at once impulsive, prone to give utterance to his feelings and reticent, being possessed of a strong reflective mind. Apart from his ideas on art, he is extremely intelligent, quick witted, and of rapid comprehension. He is fond of arguing but only on subjects with which do not relate to truths he considers fundamental; he puts you completely at your ease, talking to you as to an equal."

IMPURE NAME TO CRITICS.

He reads and announces the *Zukunft* a Bismarckian publication and others in which he is often severely taken to task, but he does not resent criticism: "They do not understand me—'is all he says.' Is not this most praiseworthy?" I remarked.

"The Germans think it most dangerous," replied my fair friend. And what about the court? Everything he does is sure to excite admiration there. "Do not believe it for a moment; like at every other court there are two parties, the conservatives who are satisfied with the present state of things and would fain retain the favours and privileges they enjoy, and the liberals, who being in opposition criticize everything. His unbound self-satisfaction sometimes causes the Emperor to fail in tact, as when on his visit to his Italian ally, who is short of stature, he took with him a body guard of picked men from his officers, measuring every one six feet and more, with whom Victor Emmanuel could not speak without throwing back his head! Does it not sound like a practical joke such as Conrad of Zollern might have practised? His love of pomp meets with mild ridicule and the dignified behaviour and inborn simplicity of his grandfather is generally preferred to his sometimes affected jocularity. That courtesy and a flattery towards women, which distinguishes the true grand seigneur and which the old Emperor displayed on all occasions, William lacks. The reason of this is his purely military bring him up; he has never experienced the embarking

influence of refined women, at any rate he does not uphold the family traditions in that respect. We do not admire his demonstrativeness, the ostentatious style of his trips, his cruises with their sensational incidents, and his too numerous telegrams. He is too fond of being talked about! His grandfather whom he pretends to revere did not set him the example; he remained the discreet sovereign, who sheltered his dignity [majestic] behind his ministers, and he was none the less great for that."

A PEACE LOVER.

"The Kaiser is staunch and true in his friendships and is slow to withdraw his confidence when once given; he loves justice above all and is more just than kind. He is not sentimental; hard towards himself, he does not sympathise readily with individual suffering; great catastrophes, collective disasters appeal more to him than private sorrows and grief. He is a voracious emperor, how could a ruler of so populous a state afford to fritter away his sensibilities on sixty million private individuals? This explains why he does not attempt to be what is in common parlance called 'kind'. He has in fact often been reproached with a certain amount of bitterness, with not having ever yielded to movement of spontaneous generosity to the poor or to those suffering the penalties of the law; he has allowed the most important events of his life, anniversaries and jubilees, to go by without exercising the royal prerogative of mercy."

I must break off here having added to the testimony of Mr. W. T. Stead as to the peaceful disposition of the emperor the evidence of another intelligent foreigner. It is to be regretted in the interest of peace that English and French newspapers should persist in representing him as harbouring hostile designs against the two countries.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

DESEETERS.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, before Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Fridolf Olsson, master of the British steamship *Gibraltar*, charged C. Bendall, Miller and C. E. Winnegren, firemen, with deserting from the vessel on the 14th inst.

Captain Olsson stated that on the 14th inst., the defendants refused to "turn to" in the morning, alleging sickness as their excuse. Dr. Grone examined them and decided that there was nothing the matter with them but they still refused to work. Witness told the shipping master, who advised him to take the men to the Government Civil Hospital, which at that moment might under the terms of the Ordinance be called upon to provide an open space as a back yard in the rear (i.e., on the North side) although open from "Des-Veux Road to the Kowloon Peninsula.

55. Over and above all, the Government have lately been advised by its legal adviser that under section 175 the Sanitary Board has only power to recommend modifications and not exemption from the section. The sole remaining safeguard of property owners was thus swept away with a result which have temporarily if not permanently jeopardised the progress and prosperity of the Colony.

56. The Sanitary Department is carrying on a more vigorous campaign than ever as regards the enforcement of this section (175) notwithstanding that such enforcement would, in many cases, appear to be illegal by the ignoring of the precise contained in section 268 of the Ordinance.

57. Land is the foundation of all prosperity and any legislation which lessens its security of tenure (as section 175 does) must be disastrous to the community affected by it and in the end to the Government itself which cannot separate its interests from the community it governs.

58. We are of opinion that section 175 of the Ordinance requires to be completely revised and that compensation should be given under sub-section 1.

59. In recommending the introduction of a drastic law for the entire abolition of cubicles or sub-divisions of the floors of the Chinese tenement houses, the advisers of the Government apparently did not study the question thoroughly or fully realise the effect of the legislation they proposed. This is evidenced by the passing of Ordinance 23 of 1903 and the numerous mistakes which have been written suggesting modifications.

60. It must be borne in mind that the only means the Colony possesses of housing the Chinese population is by means of these subdivisions, without which it is impossible for the middle and poor classes of Chinese to live comfortably and decently.

61. Ordinance 1 of 1903 totally prohibited the erection of cubicles and when it was found unworkable, it was consequently amended as above stated to allow one cubicle to be erected on each of the upper floors of existing houses and none on the ground floor. Under both Ordinances, however, the erection of cubicles in the newly built houses is entirely forbidden.

62. As it has appeared in evidence, the amended Ordinance is still found impracticable and subjects too much hardship on the Chinese who feel compelled to send their families back to the mainland of China, owing to the consequent increase in the cost of living and want of domestic comfort and privacy.

63. Those who cannot very well send their families away, have been driven to use cloth, and in the case of the poor class, rags, in place of wooden partitions to secure a little privacy for their women folk.

64. This has made the condition of sanitation far from bad to worse, in so much as the cloth partitions, while preventing ventilation as much as the wooden ones, accumulate dirt to a far greater extent, and are more liable to cause disease.

65. The Chinese tenement houses are so peculiarly constructed that every storey or floor as it is commonly called is simply one long room. The rent of each room ranges from \$10 in the poor districts to \$50 per month in the busiest part of the city. Very few Chinese can afford to take a whole storey. Generally in two or three families keep a floor together, in order to bring it within their means to keep their wives and children with them.

66. An instance may be given of a Chinaman earning \$40 a month as a clerk, though \$40 a month is above the average earning of a Chinese clerk. He must live in a fairly respectable manner as his position requires it. He cannot live far away from his business amongst the colics. He has to rent a floor in the Central District, which costs at least \$20 per month, accommodating above twelve persons. Practically half of his wages is absorbed by the rent, the remaining half being barely sufficient to pay for his daily necessities for, under the present law, it is impossible for him to save 40 per cent. to 50 per cent of the rent by partitioning off the

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Yokohama on Monday the 16th May p.m. for Victoria and Vancouver.

The N.Y.K. str. *Skinato Maru*. (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 19th May.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar*, left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Thursday the 16th May at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday the 22nd May am.

THE COMMISSION.

(Continued from yesterday.)

46. It seems almost inconceivable that the Attorney General should have been so blind to the tremendous significance of these three words "by the owner."

47. It has been shewn in the evidence before the Commission that sub-section 1 of section 175 of No. 1 of 1903 which is an exact copy of section 55, sub-section 1 of 1901 of 1901 have cost the landlords of Hongkong very large sums of money and will if not repealed cost them many tens of thousands of dollars more, for which there can be no doubt the addition of these three words "by the owner" in the 1901 Ordinance and their reproduction in the 1903 Ordinance are almost entirely responsible.

48. It has proved most unfortunate for property owners that the speech of the Attorney General in introducing the 1901 Ordinance was such as not to arouse the slightest suspicion among the unofficial Members of the Council that the changes proposed were other than as described by that learned gentleman, and that they were satisfied with his statement that "the substance of the law remained entirely unchanged."

49. It may be argued that if the three words added to the 1901 Ordinance were so oppressive, how is it that no serious complaints were made until after the section containing them was re-enacted in the 1903 Ordinance?

50. The reason is not far to seek. The 1899 and 1901 Ordinances contained succeeded clauses which provided that houses built after the enactment of these Ordinances could dispense with back yards if they had a lane of a certain width in the rear. Old houses having a certain open space at the rear could and did obtain exemption from providing back yards.

51. In fact, at these periods the Government encouraged landlords to provide lanes in lieu of back yards, but in the Health Ordinance of 1903, the succeeding and modifying clauses contained in the 1899 and 1901 Ordinances were entirely deleted with disastrous results to property owners.

52. Houses completed at the end of 1902 or the beginning of 1903 passed by the Sanitary Board and the Building Authority as built in accordance with the law and which in fact were the very creatures of the law (being built more or less under the direct encouragement and advice of the Government who sold land in lots to suit blocks of houses of a certain height, width and depth, and of a design with which they were perfectly familiar) were condemned as illegal!

53. Lanes were no longer to be encouraged against backyards and lanes privately owned are not allowed to count as open space. Even public roads fifty feet or more in width are not allowed to count as open spaces and under sub-section 2, it would seem that a building with a wide public road back and front is considered far more insanitary than one with only one frontage. If the effect of all this were not so serious, it would be ludicrous.

54. For instance, we would remind Your Excellency of the case of the present building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which at any moment might under the terms of the Ordinance be called upon to provide an open space as a back yard in the rear (i.e., on the North side) although open from Des-Veux Road to the Kowloon Peninsula.

55. Over and above all, the Government have lately been advised by its legal adviser that under section 175 the Sanitary Board has only power to recommend modifications and not exemption from the section. The sole remaining safeguard of property owners was thus swept away with a result which have temporarily if not permanently jeopardised the progress and prosperity of the Colony.

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floor and sharing it with another family as before.

67. Even when a better paid man can afford to pay \$30 rent a month, the present Ordinance prescribes with undue severity on him. He may have a mother, a sister or a brother living with him, besides his own wife and children, and one or two servants. The only cubicle allowed to be put up is used by himself and his wife. His mother, children and all the members of his family have to sleep and do everything in full open view of each other in the remaining space.

68. Except in the cubicle, there is no other privacy available. The law does not allow even a little space to be enclosed for the sake of convenience, dressing and washing. Reduced to this primitive state, life amongst the wage-earning classes of Chinese has become almost unbearable.

69. The Chinese merchants and traders, too, are not left without a share of the hardship. The rent of their shop-caries between \$30 and \$100 per floor, which is similar in construction to the floors of the tenement houses. To meet their business requirements, an office or account's room must be put up on the ground floor. The present law requires it to be constructed with an open front above the counter, which is unsuitable for the conduct of business requiring privacy and security.

70. The common practice is for a Chinese merchant to keep his safe and valuable papers in the account's room, and the caretaker of these, the accountant or shoff, is to sleep in the room, but the law also forbids this, for any enclosed space used for sleeping purposes is a cubicle and therefore illegal.

71. The other floors of a Chinese firm are also partitioned into so many cubicles by the manager and the clerks, and any cubicles which are not required for the staff, are in the majority of cases let to the agents for other smaller businesses outside the Colony. It is therefore obvious that the hardship consequent upon the prohibition of the erection of more than one cubicle on the upper floors of the existing houses is keenly felt by Chinese of all classes.

72. In his evidence, the Principal Civil Medical Officer has admitted that sections 153 and 154 dealing with cubicles are drastic and unpracticable. The remarks and suggestions embodied in the statement of Mr. A. Carter, the Sanitary Surveyor, which is appended hereto, are worthy of consideration. From the evidence before us, we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the revision of the law in this direction deserves the serious attention of the Government and the Legislature.

73. It is impossible to make a hard and fast rule in this matter, but we are of opinion that cubicles are a necessity to the Chinese population, and that the whole question in the general interest requires careful consideration and thorough revision.

74. Under section 6, sub-section 3, it is laid down that the Building Authority means

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basement, cook house, back yard, &c., shall be properly covered over with a layer of good lime or cement concrete not less than 6 inches thick finished off smooth, with not less than 2 inches of cement concrete or with hard glazed bricks, &c., &c., or with such other material as may be approved by the Board. Provided always that this section shall not apply to any existing domestic building, the ground surface of which has been paved to the satisfaction of the Board in accordance with any law or bye-law, and which is maintained.

75. By section 12, where the ground surface of any domestic building, cook house, &c., &c., is or has been paved or covered over with imperious material, and such material has been subsequently broken, excavated or otherwise disturbed, or has perished, it has to be made good to the satisfaction of the Board, upon the completion of any work for the execution of which the same has been broken or otherwise disturbed, or within 14 days from the receipt by the owner of written notice from the Board to do so.

76. By section 149 every kitchen floor shall be properly paved or floored with cement concrete or other non-absorbent material, approved by the Building Authority.

(To be continued.)

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A SCHOOLMISTRESS.



CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Continued from page 3)

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., succeeded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jasper Young: I have now the pleasure to propose that Sir Montague C. Turner, who retired by rotation, be re-elected a director.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me in re-electing me a director. I have now to propose that Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, who also retires by rotation, be re-elected a director of the company.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. Bright, seconded by Mr. Victor Murray, the auditors, Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat, were re-elected.

The Chairman: With that the business of the ordinary meeting comes to a close, and I now call upon the manager to recall the notice convening the special meeting.

The Manager (Mr. Caleb Lewis) read the notice convening the special meeting.

The Chairman: In proposing this resolution I would like to give you a few figures which I am sure will be of interest to you, illustrating the increasing business of this bank. First of all, I would mention that the capital in 1859 was £64,000, and it was raised in 1864 to £80,000. In 1864 the reserve stood at £105,000, and to-day it stands at £1,075,000.

In 1864, in our statement of accounts, liabilities were shown as, in round figures, £5,000,000 sterling, in 1884 £10,000,000 sterling, in 1884 £15,000,000 sterling, and in 1906 £20,000,000. That, I think, shows the excellent business being done by the bank and the confidence reposed in it by the mercantile community generally; and I would add that holders of shares not a multiple of two—that is to say, shareholders owning, perhaps, an odd share—will receive a fractional certificate for the share in excess of the multiple, and one new share will be allotted to the holders of two such fractional certificates. Shareholders who elect to pay up in full on June 1st, or on any subsequent date from that to the commencement of December, will be allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Then, from January 1st, 1908, the new shares will rank in pari passu with the existing shares and in regard to that I would say that the directors anticipate that on your new shares and on the increased capital we shall be able, without making any promise, of course, to give you as good a return in the future as you have had in the past—perhaps somewhat better. (Applause.) Of course, it all depends on business and the trade of the world generally, but granting all things to be pari passu with the present time, I think there is every prospect of your getting a good return in the future; and nothing will afford the directors greater pleasure than giving you an increased dividend, and so rewarding you for your patience in the past. I do heartily congratulate you, gentlemen, on being proprietors of such a first-class concern, having a first-class dividend and first-class business with first-class prospects. I now move the resolution, which is as follows: "That the capital of the bank be increased to £6,000,000 by the issue of 20,000 new shares of £30 each, and that such shares be offered to the existing shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every two shares already held, at a premium of £25 per share, payment to be made in the following instalments: £10 on June 1st, 1907; £10 on August 1st, 1907; £10 on October 1st, 1907; and £10 on December 31st, 1907. Interest on these instalments will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until December 31st, 1907, after which date the new shares will rank in all respects pari passu with the existing shares."

Mr. Emilia Lewis seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: That concludes the business.

Mr. John Squibb: With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will address a few words to the shareholders. I think, gentlemen, before we part the least we can do is to offer to the chairman, the directors, the managers and the whole of the staff our hearty thanks and the excellent way they have managed the affairs of the bank during the past year.

I am sure it needs very few words from me to command this resolution to you. I am sure the chairman will readily acknowledge with me, that, much as the directors may do, still they are in a different position from one of the large joint stock banks in this country, where they are in touch with their other branches. Here the branches are thousands of miles away, and much depends therefore, upon the wise direction of the managers and ability of the staff.

I think, therefore, that in our case we are more indebted to the staff than, perhaps, in other banks, where they are in closer touch.

I think the directors will agree with me on that point.

There is one thing the chairman let drop about the increase of capital which I carefully noted,

and that is that he allowed us to indulge in a

little more than a little larger

plus, hope that we may have a little larger

plus, when we get the premium on the

£20,000 new capital, it will bring the reserve

to nearly £1,500,000 sterling.

That is a magnificent result, and a fund being created,

I think we may fairly look for a little larger

dividend. I propose that a hearty and cordial

vote of thanks be given to the chairman, the directors, the managers and the whole of the

staff. (Applause.)

Mr. H. B. Henley seconded the resolution.

Mr. Victor Murray: I have been forewarned, as I intended to second the resolution, and to say how gratified I feel that the shareholders to-day have given their unanimous verdict for increasing the capital of this bank. It is self-evident to all those who have travelled in the Far East that the trade of the world is expanding to such an enormous extent that this bank, to keep in the front rank, must, as is being done, increase its capital.

I would also like to say that I am very gratified to notice that the staff has received the usual bonus, and I should like to say that

as the prosperity of the bank increases I trust

that the directors will not lose sight of the

value of their service, and that we may be able

to increase this vote, providing that the profits

of the bank enable the shareholders to receive

an increased dividend, such as the gentleman

who has just spoken mentioned. I should like

this bank to be worked on co-operative principles

—that is to say, if the shareholders receive

adequate and increased dividends, why not let

the staff also receive an increased bonus?

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I am very much obliged to you for the vote of thanks you have passed,

especially on behalf of the staff. I have not

referred very much to them in my speech,

because I believe it is far better to do good in

deed rather than in words, and it is my object,

and the object of my fellow-directors, to improve

the position of the staff. They do their work

splendidly. During the last three months, in

my travels, I have noticed how very closely they

have to stick to business, and they do it most

ungrudgingly, because the shareholders and

the directors every year cordially recognise the

services of the staff.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 17th May, 1907—

There is no improvement to report in the general condition of our market during the past week and rates with few exceptions, continue to rule weak. Business is still very restricted and no sale of importance have transpired.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai have declined locally to \$9.88 with sellers, after unimportant sales at \$9.10, and London has receded to £1.01. Nationals are unchanged at 85.

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have heard of no business in this section. Quotations are unchanged, but Unions and North Chinese are obtainable at current rates.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong are unchanged at \$3.00 sellers. Chinese after sales at \$3.40 and \$3.60 close in sum as requested at the latter rate.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macao close steady with sales and some sellers at \$3.00, but at \$2.90 there are buyers and a fair number of shares could probably be placed. Ladas are unchanged, but with some sellers at \$71. Douglas have been booked at \$3.80 and more shares are wanted. Shell Transports have advanced to 47. with sales and close with probable sellers at 48. China and Manilas and Star Ferry's are procurable at quotations.

REFINERIES—China Sugars have been quoted at \$12, at which rate the market is close steady with some probable sellers at the rate. Luau unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Rubis continue to weaken, and star's are now procurable at \$6.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are reported to have been sold down to \$10.80, but at this close no shares appear to be available under \$10. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$3.60 sellers and Shanghai Docks to \$1.75 the latter closing with sales and probable further local buyers. New Army Docks are wanted at \$11.50 and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at \$1.20.

LADIES' HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—Hongkong Laundries have been booked at \$10.75 and \$10.50 close with further sellers at the former quotation. West Points have been placed at \$1.45 and Humphreys' Estates at \$10.90, the former closing in further request. Hongkong Hotels are still off at \$11.

COTTON MILLS—There is no business to report and quotations are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS—China Providents have been sold down to \$10.50, but at this close no shares appear to be available under \$10. Hongkong and Kowloon Providents have declined to \$3.60 sellers and Humphreys' Estates at \$1.75, the last named closing in further request. Watsons have sold and are procurable at \$12. Green Island Cement, after sales at \$18.50 have receded to \$8.20 with sellers, and South China Morning Posts are also easier with sellers at \$2.25.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West—White Sunday, Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Vespers, Haynes Te Deum, Jackson, Hymns, 160, 241, 503 and 221. Vespers, Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer 6.30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BENLOMONT, British str., 1,760, J. Hender son, 17th May—London, 1st April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHILLI, British str., 1,431, Imbien, 17th May—Hohlung via Hoilow 15th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIYUAN, Chinese str., 17th May, from Canton.
CHUNGKANG, British str., 1,417, R. Cox, 17th May—Saigon 13th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHUQUAN German str., 1,777, W. Moller, 17th May—Bangkok 10th May, Rice and Blackwood—Butterfield & Swire.
CINCINNATI U.S. cruiser, 3,290, Commander J. G. Quincy, 17th May—Swatow 16th May.
E. F. FERDINAND, Austrian str., 3,643, E. Matcov, 17th May—Singapore 11th May, General—Sander, Wieler & Co.
KARABURU German str., 1,823, W. C. T. S. Fisher, 17th May—Koko, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
MAKANG, British str., 1,644, W. Houghton, 17th May—Sandakan 11th May, Timber and General—Order.
RAJAHBURU German str., 1,854, O'Rorke, 16th April—Bangkok and Huchow 9th May, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 17th May—Manila 14th May, General—Butterfield and Swire.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 17th May—Manila 14th May, General—Butterfield and Swire.
TAMUL, British str., 919, G. Bright, 17th May—Swatow 16th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TIJAPAN, Dutch str., 3,444, A. Pander, 17th May—Macassar 9th May, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
YATSHING, British str., 1,426, M. Courtney, 17th May—Wakamato 12th May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

17th May.
Dagoo, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
Delhi, British str., for Singapore.
Haston, British str., for Swatow.
Imogawa Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
Lockton, German str., for Swatow.
Nord, Norwegian str., for Taicang.
Robt, British str., for Manila.
Tamsui, British str., for Iloilo.

DEPARTURES.

17th May.
Achilles, British str., for Shanghai.
Bombay Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Gibraltar, British str., for Dado Luit.
Helene, German str., for Swatow.
Konyu Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
Kyo Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
Nikko Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
Prometheus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
Tasican, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Tremont* reports: Moderate Westerly winds and fine.
The British str. *Boulemonde* reports: Light S. W. wind, smooth sea, fine weather.
The British str. *Taming* reports: Fresh S. W. breeze and moderate sea, weather fine sky overcast.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 17th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS—*Soregon*, *Tjilatap*, Y. *Santia*, *Hayphong*, *Amiral Beaumont*, *Renomme*, *Charles*, *Nordvorn*, *Tek Hing*, *Litalau*, *Joshua*, *Rasid Maru*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 911

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON,
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PENANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH-AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI," Captain J. D. Andrews, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 18th May, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's ss. "INDIA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, oil cargo for Penang, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Manilla and London.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 1



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
INDO-CHINA AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,
ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
(Taking cargo at through rates to the PERSIAN
(GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT,
VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS)

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"

Captain Mistriev, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 21st inst.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907. 3

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & MIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA DUTAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FOEMOSA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENLEGAN	Brit. str.	—	J. McGregor	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd June.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	k.w.	Eckhorn	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	SENEGAMIA	Ger. str.	Frederick	Laucolin	MELCHERS & CO.	On 28th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOURANE	Dan. str.	—	J. J. Kotey	MELCHERS & CO.	About 10th June.
STAN	STAN	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 15th June.
PETROPA	—	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
BEIJING	—	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th June.
SEGOVIA	—	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brumher	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th June.
SITHONIA	—	Aus. str.	k.w.	D. Misterrigo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 21st inst.
TRIDENT	—	Aus. str.	k.w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst.
HOHENSTAUFEN	—	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 12th July.
SILENA	—	Brit. str.	—	Kotey	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	About 20th inst.
HELICOPOLIS	—	—	—	—	—	On 8th June.
SHIMOSA	—	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 10th June.
ABRAVAGA	—	Am. str.	k.w.	Peter	—	About 12th June.
NORMAN PRINCE	—	Brit. str.	—	Barrett	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
MONTAGUE	—	Brit. str.	—	Shutinberg	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th June, at 4 P.M.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	—	Brit. str.	—	H. Pybus	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 8th June.
VICTORIA (R.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS	KITAI	Dan. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Filmer	CHINA COMMERCIAL S. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SASAKATO MARU	—	Dan. str.	—	E. Schipper	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
DAI JUN	—	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	—	On 24th inst., at Noon.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	—	Ger. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
EASTERN	—	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	—	About 31st inst.
TSINAN	—	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
TSINAN	—	Dut. str.	—	Pander	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
TSINAN	—	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
NANCHANG	—	Brit. str.	—	Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
BEIJING	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHUNGHWA	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About 31st inst.
E. F. FERDINAND	—	Am. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 29th inst., at Noon.
SAN DOMINGO	—	Dan. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	—	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	—	Am. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	—	Dan. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
ABELOUGH	—	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SCHAARNHORST	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SOCOTRA	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SOSHU MARU	—	Jan. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SILESIA	—	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
FUKUSHU MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
JOHNSON MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
MASAN MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHO	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
HAIMUN	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
YINGCHOW	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
JIUKIANG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SHAHSING	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
RUBI	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
YUENSANG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
TAMING	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
CHIRI	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
BORNEO	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
CATHERINE APAR	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
HOFSPANG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
KUMANG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
TAMSUI	—	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SAN DOMINGO"	About 20th May
MARSEILLES, HAV		

THE JAPANESE PICKPOCKET.

A Nagasaki correspondent of the Evening Standard writes—

Gentlemen of the lighter fingered and predatory order are as common an evil in Japan as elsewhere, but Japanese pickpockets and thieves have some remarkable characteristics that render them much more interesting degenerates than their ordinary equivalents in other lands.

Quite recently a Tokyo gentleman, having occasion to visit Yokohama, found upon arriving at the station that his purse was gone and that he would be unable to pay for his ticket. Turning from the window of the booking-office to the passing crowd that surrounded him, he noticed a suspicious-looking individual standing near, eying him uneasily. "You know me, youascal," he groaned.

"Return that money you've stolen from me and begone."

The fellow did not seem at all surprised at being thus addressed, though for moment he looked somewhat doubtful; then he beckoned the angry victim to one side, showed a yen bill into his hand, bowed graciously, and disappeared. Satisfied that he had recovered even more money than he had lost, the traveler proceeded on his trip to Yokohama. In the evening, upon returning to his home in Tokyo, he found his wife wondering how her husband had been getting on all day without his purse, which he had forgotten to take from the dressing-table where he left it while changing his clothes. It then dawned upon the mystified traveler that he had not only accurately divined the character of the man he had met at the station, but had succeeded in having himself taken for the head of the pick-pocket organization by this member of the fraternity, who evidently thought it the better part of valour to share with superior the proceeds of the last raid.

Japanese professionals of this class have only their peculiar codes of communal honour, but a strange regard for public opinion, as well as a unique way of reasoning what they regard as a unique way of reasoning what they regard as the pannions of those who esteem them, as above reproach. The other day two passengers, one of whom was a brilliant Tokyo lawyer, were on their way south by the Tokaido route, when they fell into a lively discussion upon the subject of pickpockets. The lawyer expressed alarm at the steadily increasing number of these parasites of society, and lamented the laxity of the police in not rounding up more of them for punishment. He loudly insisted, however, that most of the losses by travellers while on the train were due to the fault of the losers themselves, who were not careful enough, and more often than not, put unnecessary temptation in the way of the weak. "I have travelled extensively myself," he concluded, "and have never been robbed of a cent; no pickpocket has any chance with a careful man."

Just then the train stopped at his destination, and saying good-bye to his friend, hastened to go, when to his astonishment, a bag containing \$1000 when he got off the train, had mysteriously vanished from his side. Thus incapacitated for the transaction of his intended business, the discredited member of the bar took the next train back to the capital, a sadder but a wiser man. The next morning, however, the expressman brought an unexpected parcel to the house of the lawyer, which was found to enclose intact the bag and its contents, together with a polite note to the effect that the writer, unable to bear the consequences of the situation, had taken the liberty of sending in the train, had taken the liberty of sending in discreet talkers a much-needed lesson, and that he hoped this timely hint from a Tokaido pickpocket had not caused him over-much inconvenience.

The house-thief is as frequent and as problematical a contingency in Japan as the pickpocket, and much more to be dreaded, for he is always armed and will brook no interference. The number of people slain in this country from year to year by robbers is appalling; yet the matter seems everywhere to be regarded with equanimity. These house plunderers have eccentricities of a kind no less remarkable than the pocket-hunters. Two of these characters who broke into a Tokyo residence lately have made themselves famous throughout the empire for the prowess they displayed and the amusement they provided. First they availed the family and servants into submission in the usual manner with drawn swords. By a curious coincidence just at that moment two other burglars arrived upon the scene with a like intent. The first intruders, taking them for neighbours who had come to the assistance of the family, forthwith set upon them with the weapons, and were not a little surprised to find them thus suddenly put upon the defensive so well prepared to resist, while the still terrified family beheld the extraordinary turn of events with mingled feelings of astonishment and interest. The double duel lasted so long and noisy that the whole neighbourhood was soon aroused, and turned out to witness the contest, some considering it a trifle more diverting than the usual cock-fight of the previous evening, while others complained that the gladiators did not show a manly game. The arena now became so crowded that spectators sat at a premium, when upon the combatants took alarm and fled, leaving the garden sprinkled with blood, and the police and other lawmen disengaged at finding missed so lively an entertainment.

A missionary lady who lived by herself in a small native house in Tokyo was sometime ago visited by a friend of hers from England. The hostess slept downstairs, while the only upstairs room was assigned to the guest. The latter, however, proved extremely restless at night, frequently coming to the head of the staircase, wakening up her hostess, and inquiring if all were well, as she fancied she heard thieves about. The missionary bore this annoyance for a few nights, after which she quietly remonstrated with her visitor, and made her promise that in future she would leave the thieves to the care of the hostess.

The very next night the lady of the house was disturbed about 2 a.m. by an unusual noise proceeding from the servants, and was shaking up her maid to get out of bed and at the bolted talkers to their rest, when the paper partition began to slide back, revealing two gentlemen lighting their way into the room with a lantern. They walked over to the bed-side and peremptorily demanded all the money that was in the house, caustioning the lady to create no alarm, upon pain of death. The missionary replied that she was not in a costume to receive callers, and would be unable to comply with their request until she had more completely changed her dress. The gentleman upon whom she did not desire to hold the lantern very considerably offered to serve as lady's maid agreeing to get anything she needed if she would honorably recede from exacting him with its whereabouts, and indicate the article desired. Turning to a pile of clothes which he noticed on a chair near the bed, he proceeded to exhibit various garments one by one to the lady's gaze, suggesting that she kindly make a suggestion. This so pained and shocked the anxious lady that she almost forgot the seriousness of the situation. The man finally held up the dressing-gown, for which all the while she had been asking, and the infinite number of buttons that ran down the front of it occupied the lady a length of time sufficient to allow a consideration of the sufficiency.

As soon as her maid had reached the floor, the gentleman gallantly assumed places at either side of her and conducted her to the foot of the stairs, from which place the lady who proposed to take no further interest in thieves could be seen standing ghostlike at the top of the steps, with a lamp in one hand and pitcher of water in the other, peering nervously down among the dim shadows looming up from below.

"Get out quickly on the roof of the veranda and shout for the police," commanded the prisoner under escort. At this one of the gentlemen ventured to clasp his hand over her mouth to shut off further alarm, or, perhaps, to check what a Japanese would doubtless appear a want of dignity, not to say a distortion of beauty. Whereupon the humiliated lady soundly boxed his ears, cutting her finger against the sword which he held out in self-defence. By this time the lady on the roof was making such a complaint that the thieves became frightened and fled, relinquishing their fair chance, but taking a gold watch that lay temptingly on a dressing-table.

Some minutes afterwards the neighbours and the police began to stroll in to see what was going on. When asked why they had not hurried to respond sooner, they lighted their pipes, sat down on the floor and replied complacently that they would have come when they first heard the uproar, but had thought it was the foreign lady singing her morning hymn, and that it was only her vehement persistence in it after it ought to have been discontinued that aroused a suspicion in their minds sufficient to compel them to intrude upon her privacy. All of which is positive proof of the old contention that the Japanese have no ear for music. Meanwhile an ominous silence in the servants' quarters induced a policeman to look in: they were all there, bound and gagged.

The methods which the representatives of Japanese law adopt in dealing with these get-all men of the get-rich-quick variety are so eccentric as the criminals themselves. A watchman goes up and down the street all through the night, clapping two short pieces of wood together to let his presence be known, the noise being intended to frighten away the thieves, but needless to say, really protecting them. The police have a marvellous way of managing pickpockets that quite baffles comprehension: provided the culprit keeps out of sight, the ring system would not be likely to be rejected of a gold watch or a sum of money, let the lad be reported to the police, and some time later the stolen property turns up in a manner so mysterious as to puzzle any one not initiated into the method of wheels within wheels of the Japanese police system.

It may be that the magic influence of the Japanese policeman in persuading thieves to deliver up their plunder is to some extent due to the probable consequence if the offender is caught; for the process through which a delinquent of the law has to go to severe, often amounting to torture. A few weeks ago, in the provinces of Tokushima, a man who refused to confess his crime was suspended from the ceiling and beaten by the officers. This failing of the desired result, the man was laid upon his back on the floor, and hot water poured into his nostrils. As he still persisted in his stubbornness, hot sake was substituted for water, the unhappy wretch screaming with agony, to the apparent amazement of the officials standing by. The man was then put into prison, and next day permitted to depart with a fine. One cannot wonder that there is a spirit of relentless vendetta between the defender and defier of law in Japan, and ultimately the police always suffer most.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHIPPING "RINGS."

Mr. W. Hosten, managing director of the firm of Messrs. W. Hunt and Sons, The Bredes (Limited), Birmingham, told the Shipping Ring Commission last month that his firm were large manufacturers in the edge tool, spade, shovels, and steel &c., trade. They came into close competition with American in addition to continental and home manufacturers. They did business with the Cape and with the Transvaal in particular, but it had been seriously injured by the methods adopted by the "ring," which operated to the benefit of shipping rates.

To ward off any competition from the American and other steamship lines, the "ring" put on their own vessels from America to Cape ports, and accepted rates of freight not only unremunerative but lower than those they charged from the country to the Cape. His firm had from time to time protested in the strongest manner possible, but had never succeeded in obtaining redress. They had also submitted their complaint to the Post Office, the Colonial Office, and other Government departments. That the system had been in a long time past generally condemned by British traders he had clear evidence in letters which had been received from large merchants in this country trading with South Africa. Legislative interference was essential. Such monopolies as those were of an entirely different character from ordinary trade combination, as shipping companies bidding contracts for his Majesty's mails were placed in a particularly strong position owing to those subsidies and other preferences that the mail contract conferred. His view was that but for the system of deferred rebates there would be competition, and therefore freights would be lower. It was not the manufacturers who got the deferred rebate, if there was one, but the merchants. He presumed there was a certain advantage in uniformity of rates, but as a businessman, he preferred to do the best he could in each case. He would not go quite so far as to say that the "ring" system would not hold together if it was not for the mail; but the mail contract was a strong factor in helping it.

With regard to the dress rehearsal aimed at obtaining a large saving to the witness's company, he hoped that a Government would tell the shipping companies that they could not permit them to accept lower rates of freight from foreigners for equal distances than they accepted from their own country. He was not in favour of the abolition of all subsidies.

In the course of further evidence from witness, Mr. Arthur Taylor remarked that the virtue of the Commission was so great that all it was appointed to inquire into had ceased to exist in the same way that if a policeman was put on the beat the burglar disappeared.

Mr. C. P. Smith, manager to Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers (Limited), manufacturing engineers, Erith, who also gave evidence, said his company were interested in the inquiry as manufacturers and shippers to nearly all the markets which were served by steamers belonging to the conferences or "rings." He

could show conclusively that the system of conferences and "rings" and rebates had an injurious effect upon their business. The object of these "rings" and rebates was avowedly on the part of the shipowners to maintain freight rates at a artificially high level, and he thought he could prove that one of the results in the

North African market, the West African market, and the Australian market was that shippers from the United Kingdom were compelled to a higher rate of freight than those from the United States.

regard to the South African market, evidence had been produced seeking to show that from the merchants' and shippers' point of view no damage was done by the system of "rings" and rebates. The evidence given by the chairman of the South African Merchants' Committee he was disposed to disagree with. Referring to the South African trade especially, he had gone some months ago to canvas some of the large and small ships to the Cape ports. The opinion was unanimous that the freights were excessive and that the rebate system was distinctly injurious.

The amount of those rebates held over by the shipping companies as a guarantee of good behaviour on the part of the shippers was in most cases sufficient to cause those firms to neglect opportunities of more favourable rates of freight on account of their being obliged to sacrifice the rebate held over.

The difference between the interests of the manufacturers and the merchants with regard to the rebate system was that the merchants for the most part acted for buyers in the South African colonies and paid whatever freight they were obliged to account of their principals. The interests of the manufacturers were, and could only be, to get as cheap a rate of freight as possible commensurate with a regular service as could be obtained; and for this purpose anything in the nature of a freight war or a freight rate which could not pay a shipowner would be as much against the manufacturer as it could be against the merchant. At the time of the last freight war in the South African market the witness's company contracted with an opposition line at a rate of freight which they were distinctly informed by the owner of that line was a payable rate of freight to him, and the result during the three years' working of that contract was a very large saving to the witness's company. He thought it would be advisable to insert a stipulation in the mail contracts that steamers should not adopt a system of rebates and should not belong to any combination.

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United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional

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Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1890;

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